TUESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1882.

Amusements To-day. American Institute—31 av , between 651 and 66th sta. Hig Indian Wigwam-mto st. and Broadway. Bijter Theatre To Severe Footle's Theatre To Boose Rys Univerly's Museum Breedway and What Daly's The stree The Squire. Fifth Avenue Thentre Le Voyage en China formanin Theatre—Transports.
formed Opera Found-Tracetor-Leave Man.
Haverly's 18th Nt. 1 beatre—Only a Farmer's Daughte
Madison Squares theatre—Only a Farmer's Daughte
Madison Squares theatre—Young Mrs. Winterop.
National Academy of Design—Special Autumn Exhibition New York Hussem 20 flowery. Nikle's Garden dined the Point. Pa & Theatre Chimberty Schen. Nan Francisco Minstrelle Disalway and 19th at Standard Theater Nantages Noirs. Theatre Comique The Backhick

Iballa Theatre-Thris Famil The Casino-Broadway and 20th st.
Tony Postur's Theatre-Variety. Matines Union Square Theatre. The Rivals Windsor Frentre The World We lack's Theatre The Par-

Advertisements for THE WEEKLY SUN. 18sued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before all o'clock.

Subscription Rates.

Daity, (4 pages, by mail), 55c. a month, or 86.50 year postpaid with Sanday edition, \$7.70. SUNDAY S pages), \$1,20 per year, postpaid.
WEEKLY (S pages), \$1 per year, postpaid.

Advertising Rates. Daity and Sunnay, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertis-

ing large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 5 type Preferred positions from 75 cents to 82.

Bargains Between Factions.

The Republican newspapers wax exceeding flerce over what they call the bargain between the Democratic factions in this city, resulting in the local ticket of the United Democracy.

The Republicans are not in a position to throw stones, so far as this sort of political transaction is concerned.

Was it not by a bargain between the GAR-PIELD men and the Grant men at the Chicago Convention in 1880, that Curecter A ARTHUR received the nomination for Vice-

Was it not also the result of factional bargaining that the second place on the Republican State ticket this year was given to Mr B. PLATT CARPENTER when FOLGER was nom-Instead for Governor?

Where there are several factions in a political party, harmony can be secured only in one of two ways; One of the factions must become paramount by vanquishing the others, or each one must be allowed some share in the management of the party,

The true ground for criticising the action of the Democrats here is that they have agreed upon some objectionable candidates We should not hear any fault found with the so-called bargain if the men nominated had been the best Democrats who could be selected for every office to be filled.

But when people are asked to vote for PAT-RICK KEENAN for County Clerk it is too much.

Lenders of the Robeson Congress.

FRANK HISCOCK belongs to that noble army of self-sacrificing patriots who are described as being invisible in war and invincible in peace. At the outbreak of the rebellion he was twenty-seven years of age. When generous youth rushed forward to volunteer for the defence of the Union, he was fired with a noble ambition to stay at home, and to serve as District Attorney for Onandaga county, while the enemy was besieging the capital.

The years of his vigorous manhood were given to the pursuit of politics and of money, like those of Secon Robeson, of BLAINE, of PEYE, of HALE, of ALLISON, of HOAR, of JOHN SHERMAN, and of other Republican chiefs who have been most belliggrout against the South sings the close of the rebellion, and who have acquired wealth from the savings of Congressional pay.

As a soldier of fortune, FRANK HISCOCK is a success; and as the chief of Secon Ropuson's staff, with the title of Chairman of Appropriations, he will be best known in connection with the prodigality, the jobbery, and the corruption of the first session of the Forty-seventh Congress—the worst in proffi gate expenditure in the history of legislation.

His recent trickery at the Saratoga Convention, where, pretending to be a Half Breed, he was doing the foulest work of the Stalwarts, was entirely consistent with the treachery to his constituents in Congress, whom he betrayed by collusion with Rong Sox and the gang of plunderers that follow the lead of that thrice-branded "thief, line, and perjurer."

There are thousands of upright and independent Republicans in the Twenty-litth distriet who must feel outraged by Hiscock's course at the late session, and at the Saratoga Convention as a convenient emissary of the Administration. They were decelved by him in both instances. Now they have an opportunity to punish this faithless conduct by electing a man who was true to the flag in time of peral, and whose integrity has never been as itsel with suspicion.

KEIFER escaped defeat by the skin of bis teeth; in a district with over six thousand Republican majority. His own town and his own county Idaelstestled Lim, and he would have been leaten out of sight but the opposition known the extent of the resentment which found expression at the polls.

Sixon Romisov's case must be desperate when he calls in KEPFER to "stupped is all s tries," and to testily as a witness in behalf of the notorious jobber who had put him in the chair to repeat instructions and to make Ring rullings.

Page, the author and manager of the River and Harbor steal, is hard pressed in his district, with a capital of three thousand Republican majority to start on, and with an appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for Oakland harber to back him, exclusive of previous appropriations of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, not expended because of legal difficulties affecting the title This job involves a large fature expenditure and calists many sellish interests, linespec tive of party. But Page, like Romsson, erles

This is a bad year for the jobbers. Ohio has seared them so severely that John buildman is said to be seeking foreign investments for his surplus. They are all end. and have not forgotten 1874. The Southern Smilition, ten, has taken the tremors. Th MARIONI, and Handerson correspondence proves two things; first, that money must be rabust from the capitalists of New York to help the Repudiator; and secondly, that the It) BEREIA committee would not trust Mafrom with the needed \$25,000 until after a contain date. They are a charming lot, these Scalwarts, Half Breeds, Repudiators, civil service reformers, and professional philanthropists, who drive a prosperous trade in politics and grow rich on "moral ideas."

Now is the time and the chance to mark

fit to handle the people's money as the servant of Secon Roneson.

The Trial of Arabi Pasha.

The British Government is likely to be good deal embarrassed by the trial of ARABI Pasha, which, after much preliminary investigation and discussion about procedure, has been set down for the present week. It has been constrained by public opinion to assume a degree of responsibility which it may find hard to reconcile with Egyptian conceptions of justice, or with a politic regard to the future security of the Khedive. We must bear in mind that Great Britain's

accountability for the proper conduct of the trial is purely moral; that it has no legal status in relation to the man who will be accused of high treason against his sovereign The ostensible position of Great Britain in the Egyptian imbroglio was that of a friendly State, bound by treaty to uphold the authority of its ally when threatened by rebeilion. It intervened in Egypt to reinstate the Khedive, just as Russia invaded Hungary in 1848-49 to defend the House of Hapsburg against its revolted subjects. Logically, it can no more interfere with the punishment of Ababi by Prince Tewpik than the Czar could dictate the treatment which the revolted Magyars should receive at the hands of their legal sovereign. Or, to seek a parallel in our own history, we may point out that France, which cooperated with us in the latter part of the Revolutionary struggle, would not have been suffered to interpose on behalf of BENEDICT ARNOLD had the traitor fallen into the hands of his exasperated countrymen. Even if An-NOLD, during his forays into Connecticut or Virginia, had been captured by French troops, he would have been forthwith turned over to the Centinental authorities to be dealt with at their pleasure. We may take for granted, therefore, that if Egypt were regarded as a civilized country, and if its forms of judicial procedure were believed to afford reasonable guarantees of justice, England would have remained a passive specta tor, while the leader of a conspiracy against her ally, the Khediye, was arraigned before a native tribunal. How well Lord GRANVILLE

understands that he is restricted to the rôle

of friendly remonstrance, is attested by the

fact that he refused to accept ARABI Pasha

as an English prisoner when the Khedive,

disconcerted by the interposition of Sir Ep

WARD MALET on behalf of the arch rebel,

offered to turn the latter over to the British military authorities. The middle course to which the British Government has resorted will probably fail to satisfy English public opinion, while it may seriously weaken the influence of the Khedive in Egypt. It has been agreed that ARABI Pasha shall be defended by English counsel, but this will seem but a hollow concession to Englishmen unless the fundamental principles of Moslem law and the ordinary rules of Mohammedan procedure are also superseded. But that, of course, is out of the question, provided an Egyptian tribunal is to have cognizance of the case Weapprehead, moreover, that, whatever may be the difficulty of proving Ahani's complicity in the firlog of Alexandria and the massacre of Europeans, not even an English court could refuse to convict him of treason against the Khadiye. It is certain that of this primary offence everybody in Egypt believes him to be guilty, and his escape from the capital punishment prescribed for such a erime would be popularly ascribed, not to the clemency, but to the weakness of the Khediye; not to the humane intercessions of the English, but to the secret menaces of the Sultan. An Oriental mind could not be convinced that anything short of the firm interposition of the Caliph could avert from ARABI the fate reserved for all defeated rebels. It is because they know how Anani's escape from the death penuity would be interpreted, that the Khediye and his Ministers have declared

insurrection against the Government. Thus we see that however the trial of ABABI Pasha may result, it cannot fail to give the Gladstone Ministry some trouble. Should the leader of the late rebellion be convicted of treason and executed, there will be a great outery in British humanitarian circles. The proceedings of the Egyptian tribunal will be denounced as grossly inconsistent with English ideas of justice. Should the court, on the other hand, refuse to conviet the prisoner of treason, or should the sentence be commuted the difficulty of restoring the Khedive's authority will undoubtedly be increased, and the withdrawal of the British troops from Egypt might have to be indefinitely adjourned. If Lord BEACONSPIELD were now at the head of the British Ministry we, might surmise that the accessity of prolonging the occupation of Egypt would be viewed with secret satisfaction; but the signs are that Mr. GLADSTONE is really desirous of seeing the Khedive's Government seemedy redstablished

An Attack I pon Mr. August Belmont.

The following allegations have recently appeared in the Irish Nation, a weekly jourand of this city;

About Thermor was in 1865 intrusted by Jo-"Marriery to used fully with nings struct more to be seen artist to a greatly man in Fredmid. Refere the drager arrived this goal beautiful as a price of the British day criminal on a charge of performing the honor-and inte-oris of the own country to those of her foreign appro-surs. The drafts were a soil and Mr. O'Maiteau at a protested against the mass of early paint to make my at-thegral amount to whom they were forwarded, and if idea back the amount. We Burnour acting that versigative money, and the jurglers and desert to is he he is a managed to hold it ever since are familia

The truth about this matter is that Mesers. BULMONT & Co. sold to John O'Mahony, the Fenian leader, bills of exchange on the Messes, Recrescerred in London amounting in all to about \$30,000. The money paid by Mr. O'Manony was at once transmitted to London to meet the bills. Some of these bills, it is said, were abstracted from the mails, and were never received nor presented for payment by the party in whose favor they were drawn. Others of the bills were seized by the British Government, which enjoined the Messes Regrescutted from paying them. The duplicates of both these dasses of bills subsequently passed into the lands of Mr. Lawlerss, another Feelan, who | paign. presented them to the Messes, Rornsching; but, as they were not legally endorsed, they

were returned to this country protested. The holders of these bills demanded from Messes, RELMONT & Co. that the money should be recurred, and they declared them selves ready to return it on the surrender of the full sets of blils which they had issued; and when this was found to be impossible hey offered to return the money to Mr O'Manoxy on his furnishing a satisfactory tond of indemnity to protect them from future claims. Mr. O'MARONY being unable to furnish such a bond, legal proceedings were taken by him against Messrs, Belmont & Co., who, under an order of the Supreme Court, paid into the hands of its officers the FRANK HISCOCK and to retire him to private | whole principal and interest of the money;

life as unworthy of further trust. He is not | and with this payment all responsibility was ended on the part of Messrs. BELMONT & Co. A large portion of this money, as appears by the record of the court, finally passed into the hands of Mr. Lawless after a suit be-

tween him and Mr. Q'MAHONY. In all this transaction Messrs. Belmont & Co. not only did nothing but what was strictly proper and honorable, but they were even liberal and generous, since they were willing to return the money at any time to the party who had bought the bills of them, upon a suitable guarantee holding them safe against subsequent claims. Moreover, after they had sold the bills and forwarded the money which they had received for them, they were no more responsible for them than the drawer of a check is responsible for its fate after

it has passed into the hands of a third party The purpose of this attack on Mr. August BELMONT is doubtless to aid in the great scheme of Mr. James G. Blaine to defeat Mr. PERRY BELMONT as a Democratic candidate for Congress in the First district of this State We submit, however, that such atrocious and groundless falsehoods put in circulation against the father cannot have any permanent influence to the injury of the son. There is no citizen of the First district who will allow his mind to be affected by them for a

The Trouble with the Public Schools. For some time past we have heard complaints that pupils in our public schools are overworked. Parents say that their children are compelled to do all their studying at home. The school hours are spent in the recitation of the lessons learned in the evening. As a consequence

moment.

the young people, the correspondents say are apt to be completely fagged out. The complaints, we observe, are chiefly in regard to girls. At least, those are the loudest. It undoubtedly is true, both of the public schools and of private schools, especially for older and more advanced pupils, that if study is pursued to hurtful excess it is far more likely to be by girls than by boys Girls are more ambitious of improvement more assiduous, have fewer healthful and distracting amusements, and have a greater tendency to pursue a sendentary employment like study, to the injury of their physical well-being. The girls in such schools are less likely to spare themselves, and are more devoted in their application to work.

The examinations of the candidates for admission to the boys' free college and the girls' free or normal college show that the girls come up better prepared than their brothers. Perhaps they have exhausted themselves physically in getting ready for the test, but their ambition is aroused and they make the sacrifice. We do not doubt that the girls are driven too hard, because they are so obedient in the harness, and so ready to go under the good of their own desire for excelling. It really is one very strong argument against the Normal College, as it is called, that its course is apt to be too exhausting for the girls who pursue it

But boys, whether in school or in college, are not likely to overwork themselves. If they break down, it is rare that their exhaustion is not due to other causes than hard study merely. However it may be with the girls, we do not believe that the boys in our public grammar schools are overworked But that they are improperly worked there is no question. Instead of being concentrated on a few studies, their attention is spread over a great many. Their memories are charged with too many details, and that

is certainly hurtful in more ways than one. A father who complains that he is over worked in teaching his child himself at home in order to help her to get along with her multiplicity of studies, strikes at the root of the evil when he thus writes to the Herald:

The remedy is an easy one. Abolish such lessons as French and drawing, which are unnecessary and unde-sizable for public school instruction, and bring the studies down to the "three R's" with but few additions. Let these tenchers teach these lessons thoroughly during of hours and leave but little for home to that their position in Egypt-would be untenable unless they were permitted to chastise through every grade of a public school could not at the in the customary way the chief promoter of cod of that time exchange three sentences with men by a teacher the next day, and furnished with four nches of transfer paper to and in the task "

That is, the trouble with the public schools s that they impose too great a variety of tasks on their pupils. It is impossible for a boy or a girl to become proficient in any of them. The pupils get a very superficial knowledge of many branches, and are well grounded in none.

The moral effect of that is had for the lesson of thoroughness is the great lesson for a young person to learn. The multiplicity of studies, too, confuses the minds of the pupils, and that may do very much of the inbury attributed to overwork. The pupils are set to perform tasks impossible to them, and as they go on cannot see their way clearly. All that is extremely trying for a young mind, and for an old one, too,

The remedy for the evils complained of, therefore, must be found in simplifying the course of instruction. When that is applied, the schools will be relieved of a lot of fancy teachers who divert the attention of the pupils from substantial studies, the elementary branches will be learned more thoroughly, the minds of the punils will be clearer. and the boys and Aris will be less wearied with their work, even if their hours of study are not at all abridged.

The public schools were not founded to teach anything more than the simple rudimentary branches of knowledge. Nor entithey profitably teach more, if they teach them thoroughly, in the few years which ninety-nine pupils out of a hundred can give tooschool.

Yet since we have had a humbug college at the top, our whole school system has been perverted and rendered less efficient, while more costly, by the introduction into the grammar schools of various subsidiary educational humbugs.

A Frank Reply.

A conspicuous and thoroughly independent gentleman of this city was waited upon in behalf of various interests with the proposition that he should be their candidate for Mayor.

After entertaining and considering the proposition, the possible candidate was plainly notified that he would have to pay an assessment of twenty thousand dollar as his contribution to the funds of the cam-

As he is a man of energy and of plain speech, verging sometimes beyond the borders of conventional politeness, he flamed with anger at this proposition, will pay," said he, "the necessary and proper expenses of the election, amounting, as I know perfectly well, to about two thousand deliars; and no more. And as for contributing to gorge the strikers and bummers of all the factions, organizations, and parties that are engaged in this business, I tell you plainly that I will see them all deeper h than a pigeon can fly in a week before I

will pay a dollar for that purpose." Of course this ended the interview, and nothing more has been heard of this gentleman as a candidate. But the proposal to rob a citizen of twenty thousand dollars under

such a pretext, affords a startling illustration of the state to which our politics have been reduced.

It is a great honor to Perry Belmont that all the monopolists, speculators, gamblers, and lobbyists are arraying themselves to cut down his majority. But they ought to get more available timber than DWIGHT TOWNSEND to set up against him.

The renomination of SAMUEL S. COX for Congress ought to be followed by the renomi nation of JOHN HARDY, ABRAM S. HEWITT, and WALDO HUTCHINS. All were sturdy opponents of the Monitor and the River and Harbor steals A united Democracy honors itself in honoring such men.

We can't say that the sight at the Madisor Square Garden this morning was a strong ar gument for the idea that six-day races are in jurious to a man's health and vigor.

HAZAEL, who never could make a man under tand why he was in a six-day race until he broke from his awkward, laboring walk into that wonderful, easy, graceful stride which no one else could keep up with, now looks in an unprecedented bloom of health. He seems to have outgrown much of his old stiffness, and no longer requires great pace to give him the air of going with ease. Huones has not yet lepped out of his clumsy gait, but he looks stronger and better than ever before. We also think he looks more intellectual. The little rheumatic shoemaker, VINT. is: going slowly and behind the rest, but he looks perfectly well and happy. Rowell looks bright as I button, and FitzgeralD and Nonemac and PANCHOT and HERRY look probably better than they ever did before.

And yet these men have been in almost all the prominent contests that have taken place here and in London for the last five years.

Public thanks are due to the representatives of the various Democratic bodies who finally determined that SUNSET Cox should be the candidate of the party for Congressman from the Sixth district. Any other conclusion would have worked dishonor to the name of Democracy.

The Citizens' Committee is to be congratulated on the acquisition of Mr. Stwon STERNS. He is the gentleman who made himself conspicuous years ago by his advocacy of a property qualification for voters. With Simon Streng for a leader and JOHN O'BRIEN as a candidate for County Clerk, the committee will merit universal public commiscration.

Fortunately, the first loss of life by the use of steam from the new street mains, which occurred a few days ago in Cortlandt street was only that of a dog and a cut. But if any building thus supplied with steam may be suddenly vaporized, the public should be duly forewarned. By the way, is it anybody's business to see that the new work is done with due regard to the safety of the lives of citizens? In the present case the absence of any means of shutting off the steam from the building was certainly a serious omission.

HUBBELL denies that he ever told anybody that Judge Folger would be defeated. It is We do not recall any cherry tree and hatchet episode in Hunnell's whole career. Besides, such a frank admission would cause a shrinkage in the scrubwomen' fund that would undoubtedly alarm Judge FOLGER, No. HUBBELL was never so frank.

Philadelphia has entered upon its great centennial celebration of the landing of WILLIAM PENN, not without some opposition and that of a nature calculated to annoy, First there was the statement of the "Historian of Philadelphia" that PENN never held that famous treaty with the Indians, and this was followed by an actual denunciation of the great Quaker from a Philadelphia pulpit on Sunday, The pulpit was in the Siloam Methodist Epis-copal Church, whose congregation live almost under the shadow of the great elm under which, the Historian says, PENN did not treat with the Indians, and it was occupied by the Rev. J. D. KURTZ, one of the oldest and best known of Philadelphia's preachers. And yet he took occasion to say that PENN was not worthy of commendatory sermons; that whatever he had accomplished in the way of building up a great empire, he had tarnished, and more than tarnished, by an act for which he should forever be condemned. He had our chased the lands of the Indians by exchanging for them that devil of civilization, rum. He had introduced among the Indians the fire water, rages than their own wild and lawless spirit.

It appears from our reports that the bicentennial celebration is going right on the weather and Preacher KURTZ to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Democrats of the Fourth Congress district have done themselves credit by defeating the Hon, Americand M. Bliss, River and Harbor obber. After the Democratic State Convention had unqualifiedly condemned the big steal Mr BLISS ought to have accepted the verdict of the party on his acts and retired. It would have saved him the mortification that he experienced yesterday at having the party platform reaffirmed by his own constituents and another man nominated upon it, Mr. FELIX CAMPBELL the nominee of the Convention, is a popular citizen of Brooklyn, who will not be a dead weight on the ticket.

What would WILLIAM PENN say if he could revisit the great State he founded two hundred years ago, and find it under the control of Don Cameron and Secon Rousson? Possibly if he postponed his visit until after the November election he wouldn't need to say any thing condemnatory.

Boston is called the Hub of the Universe, but it is New York wherein a Colorado price fighter has chosen to publish his challenge to all other Colorado prize fighters. Boston may empty title, but practically the great centre seems to be New York.

That familiar anecdote of the lunatic who, eing taken to an asylum, succeeded in convincing the superintendent that the friend a companying him was the prospective patient. and then made his escape while the sane man was locked up, had an almost exact counterpart yesterday in Brooklyn, when a gentleman visited the office of the Charities Commission rs with a dementediwife. Luckily, the gentleman was able to convince the commitment clerk of his sanity before he was locked up, or there is no knowing when he could have procured his liberty.

This has been a year of extraordinary storms, and the cable has just brought us news of the most disastrons of all-the destruction by a typhoon on Friday last of the greater portion of Manila, the capital of the Philippine Islands, an important commercial city of 150,000 inhabitants. The details of the disaster will be awaited with the greatest interest.

Mr. John E. Brodsky, whom Mr. John J. O'Baren has nominated as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Seventh district is a man whom the Democrats ought to beat without much difficulty. Mr. Bronsky's record in the Assembly is bad, He is one of the Republican Assemblymen from this city who has been condemned by the New York Times, the leading Republican newspaper of this city, as an unfit representative His record last year is given by that journal as follows: "Voted for Elevated Railroad Tax bill; voted for General Street Railroad bill voted against the bill to prevent exorbitant charges for elevating grain; voted to whitewash Judge WESTBROOK."

The President's Movements.

Washington, Oct. 23,-The President enterned the members of his Cabinet and Private Secretar Phillips at a dinner to his cottage at the Suddiers' Hom Saturday night. The Provident will go to New York cit on Wedfreday or Thursday mixt, and will remain ther until after the Suite election, when he will refurn to the city markes to be residence at the Soldiers Home until the repairs to the Wille House are completed.

REPUBLICAN PROSPECTA

News from All Sources to Jay Hubbell-A WASHINGTON, Oct. 22 .- Hubbell headquarters advices are a mixture of good and badmostly bad. While from some quarters the reports are that the Ohio defeat is operating to solidify the Republicans and bring out the voters, the majority show that a large body of the party and its candidates, come what would, are more determined than ever to do so no longer at the dictation of the bosses.

Things look bad all over New England for the November elections. In New Hampshire Chandler's tactics are specially resented, and internal feuds give promise of Democratic gains. Hubbell had a bad experience in Bos ton. Collector Worthington refused to permit him to east his drag net in the Custom House. There was a breezy time about it. Arthur was in the city. Hubbell went to him and complained. Arthur listened. Hubbell is said to have written back here about it, saying: "Confound the man; he is the best listener I ever came across, but he would not do a thing to help me I more than suspect he was actually pleased with Worthington's course." Hubbell is rep resented as having expressed his perfect disgust with Arthur, and "didn't care whether the Republicans saved Congress or not."

The possibility of a Democratic Congress however, has not interfered with the specia efforts begun in the South, where all the money that can be squeezed out of the clerks is sent. Register Bruce, after declaring that he would do no such thing, has been forced to take the stump in Mississippi for Chalmers. He tries to save something from the wrock he is making of himself by asserting that he is working for the cause rather than Chalmers. Very recentify the opposition to Mahone in Virginia has received an impulse and thrown a cloud over the prospect before so bright, as the coallitionists were continually asserting. The impulse is ascribed to Binine. From some source the Mahone opposition, especially the straight-outs, have received a considerable sum of money direct from Biaine, as it is believed. It is this that has so stirred up the Mahonites and caused the cry of distress.

Postmaster-General Howe brought a bad report from Wisconsin. The loss of at least one member of Congress is certain as things stand. The worthy Stalwart declared that the case was altogether too stubborn for him. In fact, that veteran political navigator perceives in the political skies little to afford hope.

The probable loss of a great deal of strong language at the headquarters. Measures were some time since taken to fix up "the quarrel going on there, but late reports from the scene of action are not favorable for the election of a Republican. Senator Van Wyck is not held blameless, and his relations with Blaine are referred to as the key to the matter.

Secretary Teller has been suddenly called to Colorado, where the fences he looked after six weeks ago are out of order.

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Secor Robeson's Hld for Stumpers

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—It is said that c late Robeson has been feeling uneasy about his election. He complains that he can get no one but Keifer to come into his district from abroad to help him. Senator Frye was tried hard, but he plumply refused. John Sherman was the speaker who naturally would be selected by Robeson, and who as naturally would consent to go to his help; but the Ohio election

consent to go to his help; but the Ohio election started him for the Facific coast, to come home by the way of Mexico.

Tobeson at one time expected to have Windom come into his district, but that gentleman is being so hotly pressed at home that he could not come, and suggested that Commissioner laum might be induced to give a week; but that eminent patriot, on being applied to, sent worst that he too ind a hard row to hee; whereupon Bobeson, it is reported, wanted to know whether Beikinap could not be sent for. His disgust was supreme when he was told that Beikinap was out of the country. "It's me and Keifer;" are the last words heard from Robeson. They were spoken to Hubbell.

Makone Assessing the Women Clerks

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.-" What do the women inployees in the department do when Mahone's circular eaches them to was asked of a Post Office employee.

try was the facounc response. Then they call-nin a scoundrel."

One lady from Virginia, a widow with six children, on a \$75 salary, was assessed \$45. When she received the Mr Dallas Chief of the Dend Letter Office. She did to, and represented her struggles to live on her salary, and her inability to pay. He said it was a shame and an outrage, and told her to go to Frank Howe, who is the artual head of the Post Office Department. Mr. Howe and her pitiful story, and then told her frankly that rouly chance was to appeal to Senator Mahone.
And if I refuse to appeal to him or to pay it, will you protect poor she asked

That I cannot do." he replied.

Senator Mahone's wife has a cousin who is in the Post office Department on a \$500 salary. She was born in Virginia, but appointed from New York. She has no been assessed.

Congressman Ketcham's Officeholding Family. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIE: Your corespondent "Voter" is right in saying that Congression John H. Ketcham is a monopolizer of public offices for members of his family. Here is a partial list of relations

members of his family. Here is a partial list of relations that he has had appointed to public offices.

James C Ketcham of Dintchess county, brother of Congression Ketcham of cirk in the United States Sub-Treasury, New York, \$1,680 a year, formerly of the

Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Norris Ketcham of Dutchess county, brother of Congressman Ketcham elerk in the United States Pension. Washington, \$1,800 a year. William J. Ketcham of Dutchess county, brother of Congressman Ketcham, clerk in the Sixth Auditor's office, Tressury Department, Washington, \$1,000 a year.

Elemezer Stevens of Datchess county, uncle of Con-gressman Ketcham, clerk in the New York Post Office, \$1.400 n year, formerly in the New York Custom House Jonathan Matter of Distalloss county, cousin of Con-Gressman Ketcham, clerk in the New York Custom House, \$2,000 a year. The Early efficeholding family are related by mar-

riage to the Congressman Ketcham officeholding family and and each other to keep their places.

John W. Enrby was Chief of Construction of the Navy Department with the pay of a Commadore, and was recently put on the retired list of the Navy One of

clerk in the Norfolk Navy Yard at \$1600 a year. These are the names of only a few of Congressman Ketcham's relations in office. It seems strange that the Democrats of Columbia and Datchess counties do not nominate a candidate for Congress against Ketcham.

Are Postal Cards Withheld in this Way! To THE EDITOR OF THE SUS-Sec: On the

19th of June last a gentleman wrote me a postal card making me an offer of \$1.989 for a certain tract of land which I was offering for sale. This postal card was de livered to the Assistant Postmaster at this office in dutime, but was withheld by him until the 24 of September on which day it fell into my hands rather forminously. I think, as it was received through another party. Now shout the time this carn should have reached me the official referred to select me it believes a factor of the first semi-farther conversable to it that not sinst to so then and after semi-farther conversable, troposed me, aspect to sell if for no for a point proposed per low. Federal right is converted to the first proposed me, aspectively if for no for a point proposed per low. Federal right the same time that is thought be some set if for \$1.500 and that be thought be known as which is the free proposed to the contents of the case and and as chertly the case of a continuing the same. Since receiving the card as stated on Sort 21 have seen the party was proposed to tray on and, and he saws while he still wants to the has not the means at present, but at the time of writing he has not the means at present, but at the time of writing he day the means of the case of the declined content and he mind from me, he supposed I had declined continuing and he mind from me, he supposed I had declined continuing and he mind from me, he supposed I had declined the pre-cubs of which I greatly needed, and which I was anxious to make.

Bay Four, Fig. Oct. 11. in which day it fell into my bands rather fortunou-

The Varying Pressure of the Wind. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: An ex-

amination of the evidence in the suit of Martin against the Fribuse Association will show that the pressure the Private Association will show that the present named was for a velocity of their sciple in this per hou during the stern in the afferment of the day the plain that established the archient. A wind tending of finisher index per hour exerts a presente of built 14 a primate personare fact. I have been created as the property of the private of the p In clarge of United States signal office.

A Chinese Coin 3,000 Years Old.

VICTORIA, B. C., Oct. 23,-A Chinese coin 3,000 years old has been found to gold miners digging in a claim at Cassar. It is supposed to have been left there by Chinese maritiers wrecked on the coustlong before THE ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

If the "Special Autumn Exhibition" of the leademy of Design, which was opened to the public vesterday, is to be considered a forerunner of those that are to follow in future autumns, this institution had better content itself with its annual spring show of pictures The collection is anything but creditable to the art progress of a city which numbers its resi-Republicans, heretofore stanch supporters of dent painters by hundreds, and, had we not had good evidence to the contrary, might be supposed to have been made up from the rejected pictures of last spring, with odds and ends as could be raked up to fill the vacant spaces on the walls. Feebleness and insipidity are the prevailing characteristics of the works on exhibition, and, with some notable exceptions, the artists of prominence whose names appear on the catalogue (and they are by no means numerous) are represented by their weakest efforts. Very probably they are reserving their best work for the spring exhibition. But why, then, exhibit at all? And why should not the Academy substitute a loan exhibition for one of original pictures, if nothing better in quality than those now on view can be obtained? It is to be regretted that the chief gallery of NewYork accessible to strangers. who are now in the city in unusual numbers, should offer so inadequate representation of

what American painters are capable of doing. The figure painters have chiefly restricted hemselves to genre, sometimes of the most homely kind. Mr. F. A. Bridgman contributes three or four Oriental scenes of the type with which his name is now chiefly associated. Finished with admirable minuteness, they reflect too closely the style of the artist's master, Gérôme, to be considered otherwise than as labored imitations. There is a uniformity of treatment about them, moreover, which soon becomes monotonous. In a large landscape with figures, entitled "Planting Colza in Nor mandy," Mr. Bridgman appears to much greater advantage. This is in most respects capital picture. The toiling peasants, the horses struggling in the plough, and the misty landscape rising in the background are all characteristic of the incident depicted. Mr. Gaul in his "Full Hand" falls very far behind his spirited battle piece in the spring exhibition. The "Horn Blower," by Peter Kramer, Jr., is humorous in character and carefully painted. and some small cabinet interiors by Ulrich are finished with the elaboration of an old Dutch master, although in respect of coloring they are not particularly noticeable. Messrs, Ryder and Snyder are represented by several small pictures of domestic genre, naive in conception and pleasingly colored. Of an ambitiou work by Fannie Powell Lloyd, entitled "The Virgin Mary and Mary Magdalen at the Tomb of Our Saviour," we can only say that it fails in every quality necessary to the portrayal of so elevated a subject.

There is much landscape painting on view.

xecuted according to the canons of the new impressionist school. Some of it is simply destable. Other specimens have their merits, which will be exaggerated or depreciated, according to the notions of the spectator. Two of our best resident artists, Quartley and Minor, are represented by excellent work. The former contributes two marine pieces, taken from European waters, the one representing a gusty day off the coast of Holland, and the other a view on the Thames, off Gravesend. Minor's pletures of rural scenery in England are rich n color and strongly painted. Mr. H. Bolton Jones's "Their Labor's O'er" and "Back from the Sand Hills" sustain the promise he has recently given of high attainments in his line. His pictures are brilliant in color, with no lack of ealistic power. Mr. John M. Tracy gives in his Summer Woodcock Shooting" an admirable figure of a pointer dog, but we would suggest to the painter that a well-broken animal does ot customarily get so far in front of his master as the dog under consideration seems to have been allowed to do. Mr. C. Y. Turner's Looking for Monbaden" is an unpretending but very effective little marine piece, and there is a Long Island landscape by Miller, "A Woodland Hollow," which shows the artist at his best, the color being for once appropriate and agreeable, with no attempt at that unpleasant dinginess which overlays his other contribution. "A Riverside Landscape." There i good work also by McCord and Woodward, and we can commend a little piece by Blakelock, No. 472, as a gem of color.

portraits in the Exhibition constitute. perhaps, its poorest feature. The place of honor in the south gallery is occupied by a portrait of a lady by Huntington, which is ly not in the painter's best style. His likeness of the late Dr. Washburn is of tolerable fidelity. but in almost every other particular the work is of slight value.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: I am a mative of New York and am 22 years of age, I have already registered, but since the time of registration have discovered that it some carelessness at the time my birth is not recorded by the Board of Health. My friends inform me that this will prevent me from voting, and four it may suffer in various ways if I do you. Please advise an auxious correspondent and other Type."

You cannot be deprived of your vote because your birth was not recorded.

To the Entron or Tax Sun-Sir: I became a citizen in New York city March 28, 1883. I left here in June, 1873, and haved in Pennsylvania until the 18th of May had can't Vote at the next election, or can't be registered; I lave a sun born in this country going on 24 years, who became of age in Pennsylvania. Can be vote? Vorus.

You cannot vote in New York until you have lived a ear in the State.

year in the State.

To rus Eurose or Tex Sus—Sired came to this country when I was in years of age. I wish to become a cutben. Shall I have be declare my intention and wait two
years of can the come one at once? Thart Years
You must declare your intention, and wait two years. r your second papers.

for your second papers.

To true Knoron or Tan. Sux—Siz. Leains to the United States between the second sieven and twelve years. I was 21 years of age test date. I will have been one year in the State during test day of November 10 st. Am I not entitled to my indurational on papers and to vale of test day of Inpulsed at the Cherk's collect of the Court of Common Pleas, the was refused because I had not been in the State die year.

ANXIOUS i the State one year. New York, Get. 19.

Vest on Abril 1, 1882, taking with me my family and

To rue Entrance The Syn Sec I took out my first parers on the lid of November, 1880 Am Peninted to vote his coart New York, Oct. 10.

tled to your second papers until Nov. 3, and it will then be too late to register.

To rant florint or You Strawsie I am 23 years old, and was been in trained. My father was a citizen before I became of age. I would like to know if I can vote with out taking out citizen's papers. I can't find father's expers and be is dead. I have lived in New York (by thirteen) course. e too late to registe.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22. You had factor apply for a naturalization certificate, which you can obtain by proving that you came to this has resented, then exercised in the gymnastim for two country before you were 18, and that you have lived five hours, then, taken a batic, and, after it a simple, hearty cars in the United States and one year in New York.

Another Crank. To the Editor of The Sun-Sit: The

ty), but the sun which is the source of the locat light minury, and will have a wonderful effect upon our golde. Storms, evidence, and carthquakes will now arted thinks of fend of field sports the Kangreer is questrant taken heretofore. A strange perturbation will taken heretofore. A strange perturbation will taken heretofore a summal kingdon. Lines, tiggre, and the other carnivorus animals will have a tiggre, and the other carnivorus animals will have a summal kingdon. the other carniverses anduals will become tame and therefore such as the street of one or two new district one of the other carniverses anduals will become tame and therefore the street of one or two new district one of the street of one or two new district one of the street of one or two new district one of the street of one or two new district one will be street of the street will become with and rame new and norse and dogs will taken the binson wave. Like Woods and Sanker they will go into himself are left at weed the solid management are left at weed in less and for all cruciales and read of them at most management and the first most discount for the country and a way will be a supported by the country and a water and the country are considered as a country and the thinds for the most disastrons that I will be defined at the Allysias articles only a think, which a will a write at disagrant from anomalisms. Principle will restore a will be found to the most of property for the points will disamined forever and the set polations. We let up the yet constitution of gentletters will principle to keep yets, seles, and ourgain algrins will be onto think the point of the most of the point of the poi

A Flattering Opinion. From the New York Herald.

Some of the portraits of Mr. Dann which are printed in Western Journals are not fulfill. They make him appear ten years older than him.

Pleurisy pains and all asthmatic and broughtal affections are soon relieved by that extrain a medy for coughs and colds, Dr. Jayne's Experiorabl. - Ade.

BUNBEAMS.

-Herr Johann Strauss, the celebrated composer of waitzes and operaties, is about to quit Vienna, to take up his permanent residence in Paris.

-The stock raisers of Colorado estimate he aggregate value of their flocks and herds at \$35,000, The number of horned cattle is placed at 2,250,000 -New Zealand has had a wonderful hop

crop this year. Soil and climate both favor the produc-tion, and there are plenty of colonists who understand

-Oct, 6 was the 208th anniversary of the establishment of the tobacco monopoly in France Jean Breton, the first holder of the monopoly, farmed t or the sum of doo,000 livres a year.

-Two church missionaries, William F. ohn and John Williams, and their wives, are being tried at Sierra Leone, in Africa, for the wilful murder of native girl by dogging and other ill treatment -According to recently issued returns of

the agricultural holdings in Scotland, there are 278 ten-nots who pay £1,000 a year and upward, 41 at over £1,-500, nine at over £2,000, and one at over £3,000 -Forty-seven hats were found lately at the home of a Paris hat stealer, who used to enter cafes

hatless and leave with the best hat he could find. He pleaded absence of mind, but went to jail for six months. -The produce of the Italian vintage, it is alculated, will be at least half as much more than it was last year; and the oil harvest, instead of being ruined, as was predicted, will be for better than it was mined, as was predicted, will be far better

-The German Government, has adopted a new regulation on its lines of railway. In future the arriages will be painted of the same color as the tickets of the different classes-first, yellow; second, green; -At Schwalbach, in Germany, some Eng-

lishmen got up lawn tennis. After a day or two the Mayor requested that the gentlemen would play with their cours on, as the halies of the place were shocked at the want of decency shown by the foreigners. -At Carlsruhe in Germany a usurer, who

was known as the "Vampire of Blernheim," has just been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment, a fine of \$2,000, and five years' loss of civil rights, for extorting 200 and two calves from a peasant in return for at original loan of \$15. -A bill is before the Vermont Legislature prohibiting a divorced person from marrying within a year, and a person from whom a divorce is obtained

from marrying within five years, or ever, if the ground

of complaint is a crime, in which case criminal prosecution must follow the diverce proceedings.

The law in Boston forbids the sale of liquor in any building within 400 feet of a school on the same street. To evade this probibition, dealers whose barrooms were on corners within the limits put the entrances on the side street, and the Police Co granted them licenses. But the Supreme Court decide

that the pian will not do. -Judge William Viers Boule of Rockville, Md., was told by his physician that he had only a few hours to live. His daughter's wedding had been ap-pointed for the following week, but, on his urgent desira, the marriage ceremony was performed at his bedside. He was too weak to pronounce a blessing upon the bride, and a feeble kiss was his last act.

-Numbers of German emigrants who anded in this country last spring and summer have al ready returned home to Germany much wiser than when they went away. They state, according to the London Times, that they found New York and other large titles swarming with their own class, and that all avails ble labor was already monopo

-The extent to which Highland estates are now being cleared of sheep, with a view of "for esting," is likely to excite the attention of Parliament before long. Deer forests are very profitable pos sessions; but if the whole country is to be turned into a vast game preserve, rents are likely to fall considerably. Since the beginning of August nearly 50,000 sheep have passed through Inverness, by the Highland Railway, on

The eiderdown duck feeds chiefly in Iceland on the refuse of fish thrown out from the house In spring the female duck placks her breast to line he pest, and, instinctively knowing that summer is coming lines it lavishly. When it is stolen she plucks her breast again, and on its being stolen a second time assesses the drake for some down from his breast, and the nest is built a third time. The quantity of genuine down obtained is but about 7,000 pounds a year. -Baron Wilhelm Rothschild of Frankfort

is so strict a Jew that during his recent tour through Switzerland he was accompanied, not only by his ritual cook and butcher, but also by ten devout persons of his own religion, who went solely for the purpose of pray-ing with him, as, according to Mosaic law, a congregation must consist of at least ten worshippers. The Baron returned his income for 1881 at \$1,187,500, so that he can certainly afford himself these ritualistic luxuries. - Lord Tenterden, permanent Under Secre-

ary of State for Foreign Affairs, never voted in the House of Peers, indeed probably never even took his seat. As a permanent civil service official, a parliamentary posin would have been contrary to tradition and etiquette A very poor peer, he was quite willing to sacrifice his political to his official position. The present Earl of Leicester did not choose to take his seat until he had reached middle age, and the late Lord Gifford never took his. The man who does not take his seat avoids service

-A parish with over 9,000 inhabitants in a outhwestern county of England has just passed under been admitted to priest's orders only a few weeks. The living, which is worth \$1,100 a year, became vacant four years ago, and as the younger son for whom it was des-tined was then an undergraduate at Cambridge the patron discovered a " warming pan" in the shape of a cler gyman aged 78, who has now resigned on the convenient plea of "increasing infirmities," receiving a retiring allowance of CSO a year.

-A patient in the insapeasylum at Anchorage, Ka., was sentenced for a slight offence to receive a ducking at the hands of two of the keepers, named Martin and Green. They filled a bath tab with hot water, tied him scorrely, arms and legs, and then thrust him head foremost into the water, keeping him unmersed as long as they thought was safe. This operation they repeated until the unfortunate weetch lost consciousness. Shortly afterward he was reported to have died of inflammation of the lungs. But Martin and Green survive to teach manners to other lumities

-A peculiarly heartless elopement was that of Charles Signer of Amboy. III. He had been married only a year, and his wife brought him a small fortune. She became ill, and they started for Colorado, on the advice of a physician. Signer carried the money realized from the sale of her real estate. On the train he fell in with a leandsome young woman—a stranger; but his acquaintance advanced so rapidly that on arriving at Chicago he left Mrs. Signer in the station and continued his ourney with the other woman. The abandoned woman, without a cent, robbed even of her baggage, was taken

-Every corpse that is taken to the Naw York, 6-1, 19.
The naturalisation clerk is right. You must prove that on have lived in the State one year when you apply to most as hard as stone. This result is obtained by Carrie. chemical refrigerator, which is capable of reducing the temperature of the conservatory, where each body is vest on Abril 1, 1882, taking with me my family and mischoid effects, and returned on Sept 1. Have 1 lost by vales. Bimostra 0 et 18.

Bimostra 0 et 18.

You can claim your residence in Brooklyn, and vote here. the intense cold fine artificially scenred a Paris jour-nalist in describing a recent visit to the Morgue, says that in opening one of the compartments the attendant took the precaution to wear a glove, lest " his hand should be burnt by contact with the cold iron." The corpus which was taken out of its receptacle had been there nine hours. The doctor who accompanied the visfor struck the dead munion the breast with a stick, and the sound was fast as if he had struck a stone. -The Empress of Austria has spent the

summer at Isolal upper Austria, in a regular course of training for the bunting season, which according to present arrangements will be spent in Hungary. She was deemed tome work until some bearies arrived, which her Malest's hearted on foot. Much of her took has been spend in training horses in her own rains for the total or now swiftly approaching the sunsomet that is now swiftly approaching the sunsomet the two cents sex if of save is from such a calcul, the month walking co-time, in wet or cold
weather, is a long waterproof Newborket coal brown

> ours as "that religious above past," and sace it of product of the smotional nature when it is some Such a lew order of controls as facts and and votes in Judge wheat acts to a core as alone cures claimed as unspecies and concludes (8); Inther to be attracked with rectail rever stoled over \$ at once to be galaxied, who typical gives significant and once to those means of recovery whose his providentially afforded and who have someted class is sequented wheth or class is sometimed to a the classical transfer to a spread of its classical transfer in the class of the classical transfer in the general definition of the state cian I am without that endingry common sense wasch the Lord capeurs me to use,"